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from literature received and notes are as follows:

Hrdlička, Aleš: *Physical Anthropology: Its Scope and Aims.*

Miller, Gerrit S., Jr.: *The Piltdown Jaw.*

Hooton, Ernest A.: *Eskimoid Characters in Icelandic Skulls.*

Holmes, William H.: *Committee on Anthropology, National Research Council.*

Keith, A.: *Anthropological Activities in connection with the War in England.*

Hrdlička, Aleš: *Physical Anthropology: Its History in America.*

Williams, E. T.: *The Origin of the Chinese.*

Guthe, C. E.: *Russian Jews in Boston.*

Hurlin, Ralph G.: *Preparation of Skeletons by Bacterial Digestion.*

Hrdlička, Aleš: *Physical Anthropology: Recent History and Present Status.*

Babcock, Wm. H.: *Early Observations in American Physical Anthropology.*

Giuffrida-Ruggeri, V.: *The Origins of the Italian People.*

Schultz, Adolf H.: *External Nose, Bony Nose and Nasal Cartilages, in Whites and Negroes.*

Lundberg, Emma O.: *The Illegitimate Child and War Conditions.*

Hrdlička, Aleš: *Physical Anthropology: Conclusion.*

Boas, Franz: *Anthropology of Sweden.*

Farabee, Wm. Curtis: *The Arawaks of Northern Brazil and Southern British Guiana.*

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has voted a grant of \$500,000 to the Medical Department of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. This grant is related to that in the will of Dr. James Douglas, New York, and is conditional on raising an additional \$500,000.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that plans have been drawn for a proposed new building on the grounds of the Johns Hopkins Hospital to house the medical library of the hospital and the surgical histories of patients who have been treated there, and will also contain an auditorium, with subsidiary rooms for religious and philanthropic work. The library will be built in honor of Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore,

who for many years was superintendent of the hospital. The structure, according to the present plans, will cost \$100,000. Gifts of \$50,000 and of \$30,000 have been made.

UNDER the will of the late Mrs. Purdie the residue of her estate, amounting to about £25,000, has been bequeathed to the University of St. Andrews for the promotion of research in chemistry. Her husband, the late Professor Purdie, had built for the university an institute for chemical research.

DR. H. M. PARSHLEY, of the department of zoology in Smith College, has been promoted to an associate professorship. He has been appointed associate in field zoology at the Cold Spring Harbor summer laboratory.

DR. HARRY N. EATON, formerly associate professor of geology in the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed to a similar position in Syracuse University. He spent the past fall and early winter in research in the paleontological laboratory of Dr. G. D. Harris at Cornell University.

DR. W. E. MILNE, recently of Bowdoin College, has accepted the position of professor of mathematics at the University of Oregon.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT AND THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In your issue of January 3 you print a note headed "The Katmai National Monument," derived from the annual report of the director of the National Park Service. In such a report, compiled by men not familiar with the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes and not students of volcanism, some misconceptions and misinterpretations are very apt to creep in. This was particularly likely in the present instance, since the publication of the technical papers devoted to the scientific results of the expeditions, from which alone the necessary information could have been derived, has been delayed.

The hypothesis that would occur to any one as the most probable explanation of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes is that given

in your article. But no scientist would venture categorically to affirm, without investigation, the correctness of such a hypothesis, as is done in your columns when you state that the valley is due to heated rocks which

turn to instant steam the spring and drainage waters of many a surrounding mile of foothills. Thus originates the steam which bursts forth from the myriad valley vents. The phenomenon is familiar in the neighborhood of most volcanoes which still are classed as active. Steaming springs, a later stage of the vents in this valley, are found upon the flanks of several of the most prominent of our Cascade volcanoes, and are numerous around the base of Lassen Peak.

Now, as a matter of fact, there is no evidence that the vents of the Ten Thousand Smokes have any connection with the vaporization of surface drainage. The writer gives strong reasons for the belief that they are, on the contrary, true volcanoes in an article entitled "Are the Ten Thousand Smokes Real Volcanoes?"¹ There is not space to give the evidence here, but some of the facts which lead to that conclusion may be summarized.

1. The disposition and magnitude of the vents are such as to make them very difficult to explain on the surface water hypothesis.²

2. The temperature of all the larger vents in the valley is far above that of ordinary steam. The expedition of 1918 measured many temperatures above 300° C., while the highest was 432° C. Curiously enough the "smoke" from a number of these vents is hotter at the surface of the ground where it meets the cold atmosphere than it is a few feet down the throat. In one case where the temperature is 352° C. at the surface it is only 245° C. three feet down in the throat—a difference of 107° C.³

3. The smoke from the vents is by no means

¹ "Scientific Results of the Katmai Expeditions of the National Geographic Society, II," *Ohio Journal of Science*, December, 1918.

² For details see paper cited.

³ The studies of temperature upon which these statements are based will be given in full in the fifth number of the "Scientific Results of the Expeditions," which is in press.

all water vapor. It includes many other volcanic gases. Most notable among which is perhaps hydrofluoric acid in such high concentration as to etch the glass on the inside of the vacuum tubes which were used for collections. Dr. E. T. Allen, of the Geophysical Laboratory, who has made a preliminary examination of the deposits, has informed me also that the incrustations around the vents are rich in fluorides. The chemical study of the gases, undertaken by Dr. E. S. Shepherd, of the same institution, would probably have been completed by this time if it had not been interrupted by the diversion of chemists to war problems.

4. The Vents of the Ten Thousand Smokes are by no means secondary openings consequent upon the eruption. On the contrary, they are associated with an extraordinary deposit of fragmental material poured out *before* the explosion of Katmai. This deposit is described in detail in the third of the papers giving the scientific results of the expeditions.

There are still very many problems to be worked out in connection with this remarkable district but even now it may be asserted with confidence that the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes is no secondary phreatic phenomenon but on the contrary is a true manifestation of the forces of volcanism of a character and magnitude unparalleled in the present day world.

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HEREDITARY DEFICIENCIES IN THE SENSE OF SMELL

IN a recent number of *SCIENCE*, Professor Glaser¹ has recorded a family history which is supposed to show inheritance of deficiencies in the sense of smell. There are certain modifying conditions, not considered in estimating the history, which should be kept in mind in analyzing this case in particular, as

¹ *SCIENCE*, N. S., Vol. XLVIII., p. 647, December 27, 1918.